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THE EXOTIC PLANT CO.,
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T H E E X O T I C P L A N T C O M P A N Y

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Presents

The Spring Price List of 1952

The following price list covers only bare root, unestablished plants which have been collected from the wild. These plants will present no problem to the grower because of the nature of orchids, which is much like that of the succulents, to store up in its pseudobulbs the necessary energy and food to give its new growth a start at the proper time. Orchids take food and water through their leaves and bulbs as much as through their roots and until new root growth takes over its functioning there might be a shrinking of the older back bulbs. This is the healthy routine of growth and is better than to have a plant that is too dormant to grow.

Orchids need a fair amount of light, diffused rather than direct, yet a soft morning or afternoon sunlight will not hurt them. A humid atmosphere that is warm throughout the day and a cool night temperature in general is the best. The summer months represent the rainy or growing season of most Mexican and Central American species and the winter months, the dry or dormant season. This varies from one dry month, usually January, to a period from the last of November to the first of May in others. Six weeks at least should be recognized as a dormant season in mid-winter for best results. Slightly less than a completely dry condition should be allowed, just so the pseudobulbs do not shrink. Bare root plants are sometimes thought to be inactive beyond recall by many beginners because they do not immediately respond to their efforts when received in this period.

There are many ways of planting orchids. Pot culture is the standard and is possibly the best way to begin. In a closed greenhouse, where the humidity can be controlled, rafts, plaques, and log planting can be practiced. Good pieces of oak limbs, to which the plants are attached and hung from above, offer a cheap and novel way to plant. But this can only be practiced where the fresh young roots will not be blasted by dry air or too much sunlight. In rafts or baskets, which are filled with osmunda, many types of plants do well. In all cases the plants should be placed so as to keep the rhizome above the planting material in order to keep the eyes in the clear.

When potting, drainage should be the dominant factor. Broken pottery or any other like material should make up the filler for the bottom of the pot. Osmunda should be shredded enough to pack against the roots of the plant. (Osmunda should be soaked a little to allow it to soften.) If there are no old roots on the plant a few false roots may be created by the use of fiber or fiber string (binder twine) tied around the rhizome between the bulbs and be allowed to dangle below the planting material. With a blunt pointed instrument the osmunda should be packed into the pot until it is level and smooth on top just below the level of the pot. The orchid plant should appear to rest rigidly upon the top of the osmunda in a horizontal position and to be so firmly planted that by grasping the plant it can be lifted. By this device the pot clings to the osmunda and the orchid plant does not fall out.

Some species such as stanhopa should be planted in baskets to allow their inflorescence to emerge through the bottom as this is the manner in which they bloom. Some pendulous types, such as cattleya citrina, should be planted hanging down. Here is where the small longs answer well. Planted in a pot, these pots should be suspended to allow a normal type of growth. The terrestrials can be planted in pots which are large enough to hold their roots in some fibrous material such as osmunda or peat with an equal part of garden soil and sharp sand.

Remember: These plants listed below are unestablished blooming size plants, gathered from the wild, and dry roots will be replaced when the plant starts to grow, with new root. Pay heed to the planting instructions so that the best results may be obtained.

Under new management our new policy is "Better Plants." However, our stock includes some good everyday plants, suitable for beginners and others. We shall endeavor to fill every order as desired if the customer will explain preferences. We demand full satisfactory results or the plants should be returned at our expense.

BRASSAVOLAE

This genera of orchids enjoy a fair amount of sunlight and are, as a rule, quite fragrant. Having stem-like pseudobulbs and fleshy leaves, they are prepared to pass a long, dry period in the winter months, but like a copious amount of water in the summer. Growing in the open parts of the limbs of trees, they should be planted where there is not too much around their roots.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
B. Cullata	White, large and spidery	Summer	\$2.00
B. Glauca	Creamy White 3-5 inches	Winter	2.50
B. Nodosa	White, large and spidery	Spring	2.50

BRASSIA

This group of orchids is represented on our general list by only one specie, B. Verrucosa, which is known as the spider orchid. The flower is quite large, but its sepals and petals are narrow and the spike is multiflowered having at times twenty flowers which are fragrant. The color is light, creamy white with a warty condition of the lip causing the flower to have dark green to brownish spotted appearance. The spikes are upright and very attractive.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
Brassia Verrucosa	White spotted greenish brown	Spring	\$2.00

CATTLEYAS

The genera cattleya is undoubtedly the best of the orchid family as a whole for flowers. It is from these that the large, beautiful hybrids are produced. The most popular varieties are the South American varieties, but Mexico and Central America have some very pretty species. The cattleya cintrina is unusual in that it grows in a pendulous position, hanging from the limbs of trees, mostly oaks in higher and dryer sections of Mexico. Cattleya skinnerii is of the regular cattleya form, and although its flowers are not as large, 3-5 inches, they are born on a multiflowered spike consisting of 4 to 12 blooms of a rose purple color. They respond to pot culture better than any other. All need a definite rest in the winter, but will use much water in the summer. Drainage is essential.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
C. Aurantiaca	Orange red 1-1/2 inches	Winter, Spring	\$3.00
C. Citrina	Yellow, Pendulous, 4-5 inches	April to June	3.50
C. Skinnerii	Rose purple 3-1/2 to 5 inches	Winter to Early Spring	3.00

CHYSIS

Chysis grows in a semi-pendulous position, each successive growth falling over as it matures and the new growth comes on. C. Bractescens has a very pretty white flower with a bit of color in the lip. C. Laevis has a smaller flower of orange, streaked lighter yellow. Rafts carry their type of growth well if suspended and will give the drainage which is essential. Heavy watering through the summer months gets best results.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
C. Bractescens	White 3 to 3-1/4 inches	Late Winter, early Spring	\$3.00
C. Laevis	Yellow 1 to 1-1/2 inches	Summer	3.00

CYRTOPODIUM

Terrestrial and deciduous, this orchid grows at times very large. We stock only one specie, C. Punctatum, which carries a very large multiflowered spike when blooming.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
C. Punctatum	Yellow, brown spots 1 to 2 inches	Early Spring	\$3.00

EPIDENDRUM

Epidendrums are related to the cattleyas, laelias, brassavolaes, shomburgkias, and others with which there are many hybrids. The epidendrums run through quite a variety of forms and color. Also the size of the flower is variable. Many are quite fragrant as E. Alatum, E. Radiatum, and others. Usually they bear spikes and many of them are multiflowered. One specie, E. Stanfordianum, bears its flower spike from the root stock in a manner most radical to the general manner of epidendrums. Their culture is much the same as the cattleyas and laelias. The radicans group are scandant and grow rather long and trailing, needing somewhat different care.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
E. Alatum	Purple Lip, Greenish brown petals - size 2 inches	Early Spring	\$3.00
E. Ciliare	White, large but spidery	Variable, all year	2.00
E. Cochleatum	Green petals, Black Purple lip, size 2-3 inches	All Year	2.00
E. Marie Ames	White large lip, sepals and petals chartrusse	May to June	2.00
E. Nemorale	Mauve purple, 3-1/2 to 4 inches	April to June	3.00
E. Stanfordianum	Yellow, spotted with red medium size	Winter	3.00
E. Tampense	Yellow green tinged brown small spray	Variable	2.00

LAELIA

The laelias are all good flowering species. Laelia anceps is the most popular because of its free flowering habit and easy growth. Of all orchids it is the most fool proof specie for the beginner. Rafts, baskets or pots are all good manners of mounting or planting; pots are the safest. Laelia majalis or grandiflora is of extreme size for the pseudobulbs which bear the bloom. This latter specie needs more sunlight and a drier condition than most other species. With the right treatment it will respond with large purple flowers. Autumnalias is a plant from higher altitudes and resists much cold. Its flowers are mildly fragrant. All laelias of the Mexican variety have their distinctive form differing from the South American varieties in not resembling the cattleyas as much as the latter types.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
L. Acuminata	Purple, 2-2-1/2 inches	Fall	\$2.00
L. Albida	White, 2 inches	Fall	2.00
L. Anceps	Rose purple, Lip Deeper Purple, size 4 inches	Fall	2.00
L. Autumnalias	Light rose purple, lip same size 4 inches	Fall	2.00
L. Majalis	Orchid Color, 4 to 8 inches	Early Spring, Fall	2.00
L. Rubescens	White, some times Flushed Rose, size 2 to 2-1/2 inches	Fall	2.00
L. Superbiens	Rose mauve, 5-7 inches	Fall	5.00

Note: L. Superbiens is of extreme size and the spike alone needs at least six feet in which to grow. Plants are up to 24 inches in height.

LYCASTE

There are many of the Lycastes which are worth growing, but none equals the *Lycaste skinnerii* in beauty and size of blossom. It varies from deep rosy purple to white. In the latter case being known as the *Manja Blanca* or White Nun from the inner appearance of its structure. It is semi-deciduous in that any cold or dry condition will cause it to lose its leaves which are large and beautiful. It blooms in its dormant stage and should be kept very dry at that time to protect the blossoms which are born around the base of the pseudobulbs in number. *L. Aromatica* and two or three other species grow in Mexico, but unless taken in the time of blooming, are not certain to identify themselves properly as they look so near alike in structure. All are classed as deciduous, but each new growing season brings its growth of large green leaves.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
<i>L. Aromatica</i>	Yellow, many flowers, 2 inches	Spring	\$2.00
<i>L. Skinnerii</i>	Purple, variable 5-1/2 to 6 inches	January, May, November	4.00

MARMODEA

There has been much confusion in this group of plants as many of the Marmodes gathered and sold to the trade are actually catacetums. They are interesting because of their polygamous type of flowers which present an interesting example of how nature has gone to great length to insure pollination. We amuse visitors when the plant is blooming by demonstrating the ability of the blooms to shoot their pollen at a distance by touching the trigger arrangement with some instrument as a stick. Some species like that usually bought for marmodes unicolor grow to large size and produce a large amount of foliage. This is also a more or less deciduous type. Some of the species have fairly large flowers born in racemes, white, green, and yellow being predominant. We have these plants which come in from the collectors who take them, not knowing what they are until they bloom. These we offer in the classification species.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
<i>Marmodes Unicolor</i>	White, 1 to 1-1/2 inches	Fall	\$2.00
<i>Marmodes Species</i> (Catacetum)	Any	Variable	2.00

ODONTOGLOSSUM

This is one of the most interesting specie of the orchids because of the great range and color. They run from the delicate white tones to the gaudiest of brown and red brown. There has been much unnecessary confusion about the raising of odontoglossum because of the fact that some of the crispum types grow at high elevations in the Andes of South America where snow is some times evident near by. This has given rise to the thought that all Odontos need cold houses which is not true. *O. Londesboroughiaum* is deciduous. *O. Gerantesii* and *O. Rossii* are related to the crispum types and will grow at the higher elevations as will many other Mexican Odontos., but they are affected more by lack of rain fall than by the amount of heat they receive. The hobbyist need not be deterred by the writings of those who have read rather than raised Odontoglossums. Selecting a more or less protected situation in your glass house will suffice to take care of the situation. *O. Cittrosunum* is very fragrant and is a pretty plant without flowers, which are numerous and fragrant, but not easy to bloom. But when it does it is a thing to be envied.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
<i>O. Cervantesii</i>	White, Carmen Brown Lines Size 1 to 2-1/2 inches	Winter	\$2.00
<i>O. Cittrosunum</i>	White, sometimes flushed pink, size 2 inches	Spring	3.50
<i>O. Grande</i>	Yellow with red brown size 5 to 7 inches	Fall - Winter	4.00

ODONTOGLOSSUM (Cont'd)

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
O. Insleayi	Many flowered, color as O. Grande, size 2-1/2 to 3 inches	Fall	\$3.50
O. Maculatum	Yellow and brown size 2 to 3 inches	Fall	2.00
O. Nebulosum	White, some with small yellow brown spots size 2-1/2 to 3 inches	Winter	3.00
O. Pulchellum	White, Lily of Valley orchid, size 1 to 1-1/2 inches	Fall	2.00
O. Rossii	White, some lines size 2 to 3 inches	Fall	2.00

ONCIDIUM

Related to the odontoglossums, the oncidium require much the same care and treatment. All are lateral bloomers, the spike or spray coming from the base of the pseudobulb as with the odontoglossum. They are the most variable of our orchids as to elevation and range of temperature as they grow from the mountains to the coastal plain. None will cause too much trouble to the hobbyist as they are very adaptable. Many are very fragrant. We shall carry a species classification group in which we shall carry all those unnamed and uncertain types, such as the burro ear type that is only identifiable when blooming. From this many good plants might be received.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
On.Cavendishianum	Yellow with red brown spots size 1 to 1-1/2 inches	Early Spring but Variable	\$2.00
On.Cebellata	Yellow with brown spots small flowers, many in spike	Early Spring	2.00
On.Leucochilum	Small, many flowered spike very fragrant	Spring	2.50
On.Oruithorhynchum	Purple, multi-flowered, spray type, flying bird	Winter	2.00
On.Sphacelatum	Yellow, brown spots, spray fragrant	Spring	2.00
On.Tigrium	Yellow large lip, Sep-Petals barred brown, very fragrant size 2 to 3 inches	Fall	3.00

SCHOMBURGKIA

The schomburgkias are related to the laelias and in many writings the names of some of the species are synonymous with them. Laelia superbiens bears the name schomburgkia tibicinis in some writings, and schomburgkia tibicinis is called laelia tibicinis in others. Both are as a rule large plants, the tibicinis having hollow pseudobulbs which are large, making it a commanding sight in any collection. The sepals and petals of tibicinis are undulating or somewhat "curly" and are a purple tinged with brown color. The spikes are long and need room to grow, but offer a very pleasing sight when the flowers, which are many, are displayed. Each bloom is a display of reddish brown, or brownish purple with deeper colors in the throat and lip. The culture is as laelias. Loves plenty of water in the summer with fair sunlight.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
Sch. Tibicinis	Purple brown	Spring	\$2.00
		Large	5.00

SOBRALIAS

Sobralias are usually considered terrestrial but may grow on the sides and limbs of trees with roots attached to the bark like all epiphytes. But to the culturist, we would advise pot culture such as is given cyrtopodiums and such other terrestrials. Drainage must be good, and we stress that point to our customers. It is almost necessary to cut away the canes of this type plant to insure better shipping and handling for obvious reasons. However, we are going to try to have on hand plants which have their canes preserved so that there can be immediate chance of flowers at the first flowering season as the previous season's canes bear the current bloom.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
S. Macranta	Violetto Rose Violet size 6 inches	Spring and Summer	\$5.00
S. Kantholeuca	Yellow, size 6 inches	Summer	7.50

STANHOPEAS

The foliage of Stanhopeas would alone make them desirable plants. S. Tigrina has very large flowers, up to 6 inches, and from one to four on one stem. Its fragrance is overpowering and will completely fill a greenhouse. Red Brown with yellow splotches, the blooms are very striking. Other varieties bloom in many shades of creamy white with purple to red brown splotches covering the lighter shades. Some are creamy yellow without any great amount of markings. We are reasonably sure of the S. Tigrina, but until the blossom is displayed, we are not sure of the many plants which come from the various sections where we have collectors.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Price</u>
Stanhopea Species	\$3.00

TRICHOPILIA

Treatment somewhat as the oncidiums take is also conducive of good growth with the trichopilias. Only one comes to us at present, but it is quite interesting to the collector of rarer species. Its flowers are as the name implies, rather twisted and present a novel appearance when the plant is in full flower.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
T. Tortilis	White to greenish back-ground splotched purple brown, 2 to 3 inches	Variable	\$2.00

VANILLA CUT.

Leafy or leafless climbing orchid from both hemispheres, grown as an ornament and for the seed pod which in some species yields vanilla extract. Plant in leaf mould and keep reasonably dry until rooted.

<u>Specie</u>	<u>Color and Size of Flower</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
V. Planigolia	Greenish-yellow, 2 to 2-1/2 inches. Long, wide, thick	Winter and Spring	\$2.00
V. New Variety (Unknown)	Leaves up to 10 in. Heavy, thick stem		2.50

ESTABLISHED CATTLEYAS
(S P E C I A L)

<u>Established Cattleyas Hybrids Seedlings, Blooming Size Plants</u>	\$5.00
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SUMMARY: SPECIAL OFFER

Special Offer: We have many plants that are good and blooming size but are not as large as the above. The Albas, rarer species and special types are not to be expected in this offer. We reserve the right to make the selection but shall be happy to please you if possible.

Special No. 1. Lot of 6 labeled assorted plants	\$ 5.00
Special No. 2. Lot of 13 assorted labeled plants	\$10.00

WHOLESALE

10 or more plants 40 % discount.

50 or more plants, prices given upon request.

1,000 plants, our selection - - - - - \$ 450.00

These are all blooming size but not as large as the plants ordered by name.
This selection will include some oncidiums, Laelias, Schomburgkias, Stanhopeas,
Epidendrums and Vanilla cuts.

JUNE SPECIAL: EPIDENDRUM ATROPURPUREUM--	Single plant each--	\$3.00
	Lots of 250 --	\$400.00
	" " 500 --	\$750.00
	" " 1,000--	\$1,250.00

No further discount given on this special.

TERMS OF SALE

1. No complaints entertained after five days from receipt of goods.
2. All orders accepted and booked subject to cancellation in case of plant failure or other conditions beyond our control.
3. This price list cancels our previous lists. No shipments for less than \$5.00 please. Purchases at nursery no limit.
4. All prices subject to change without notice.
5. All prices are net cash. Remittance must accompany order. Shipments, F.O.B., our shipping point, Laredo, Texas.
6. All stock travels at risk of purchaser. We exercise reasonable care in packing and hold a good order receipt from the transportation company. We label all items perishable, rush, keep from heat and frost, and this side up, where applicable. There our responsibility ends. If the stock reaches you in bad condition, you must make your claim to the transportation company.

SPECIAL REMARKS: